

Diwali Mega Quiz- 1

Static GK



1. Which of the following Articles of the Constitution of India guarantees the Right to Freedom of Religion?

- A. Articles 19-22
- B. Articles 14-18
- C. Articles 23-24
- D. Articles 25-28

2. Name the Indian ruler of the Harkanya dynasty who was the son of Ajatashatru and who laid the foundation of the city of Pataliputra.

- A. Pradyota
- B. Udayin
- C. Mahanandin
- D. Nandivardhana

3. The Jataka tales are associated with which of the following sects?

- A. Lingayat
- B. Shaivism
- C. Jainism
- D. Buddhism

4. Consider the following statements and state which of the following is/are true?

- 1. The author of Harshcharitra is Banbhata
- 2. Si-yu-ki contains records written by Hieun Tsang

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. 1 and 2 both
- D. none

5. Which of the following Chinese travellers visited India during the reign of Harshvardhana?

- A. Fa-Hien
- B. Hiuen-Tsang
- C. I-tsing
- D. None of the above

6. Protein coated fat globules are called as (i), which are transported into (ii) in the villi. Correctly fill up both the blanks.

- A. Cholesterol, capillaries
- B. Phospholipids, lacteals
- C. Chylomicrons, capillaries
- D. Chylomicrons, Lacteals

7. A lubricant mucin, in saliva is made up of_____.

- A. polyunsaturated fats
- B. actin and myosin
- C. glycoproteins
- D. phospholipids

8. Which of the following is not a Monetary policy Action?

- A. Increasing Repo rate
- B. Lowering Cash Reserve Ratio
- C. Lowering Income Tax
- D. Lowering Marginal Standing Facility

9. Which of the following is not an objective of Monetary policy?

- A. Maintain full employment levels
- B. Keep a check on price volatility
- C. Maintaining an equilibrium in Balance of Payments
- D. Maintaining an equilibrium in government budget

10. What is Tag line of ICICI Bank?

- A. Khayaal Apka
- B. We understand your world
- C. We make money simple
- D. Badhti Ka Naam Zindagi
- E. Experience our expertise



11. What is the Slogan of Reserve Bank of India?

- A. Developing Banking
- B. Your Own Bank
- C. Good People to Grow With
- D. One Family one bank
- E. The World's Local Bank

12. Which of the following are studied under Microeconomics?

- A. GDP
- B. Inflation
- C. Unemployment
- D. Single limited market

13. The branch of economics which deals with the problem of the allocation of resources comes under:

- A. Microeconomics
- B. Macro Economics
- C. Econometrics
- D. Normative Economics

14. Select the wrong statement regarding Personal income and Disposable income.

- A. Income which is received by individuals but is not earned is a part of Personal Income
- B. Disposable Income = NI + income received but not earned - income earned but not received
- C. To derive disposable personal income, personal taxes must be subtracted from personal income
- D. Disposable personal income is what people can actually spend
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

15. Which of the following is correct regarding Akbar's court?

- A. Raja Birbal was a great singer and poet in the Mughal Court of Akbar the Great
- B. Raja Man Singh was the Raja of Amber and was one of the famous Navaratnas of the royal court of Akbar
- C. Raja Todar Mal was the Finance Minister of the Mughal empire during Akbar's reign
- D. All the above

16. Who is known as the Father of Communal Electorate in India?

- A. Lord Minto
- B. Lord Sinha
- C. Lord Ripon
- D. Lord Curzon

17. Which Governor-General of British India started Diwani and Faujdari adalat?

- A. Lord Cornwallis
- B. Sir John Shore
- C. Warren Hastings
- D. Lord Minto

18. Where is Yellowstone National Park situated at?

- A. U.K
- B. India
- C. U.S.A
- D. China



19. What is India's national flower?

- A. Lily
- B. Rose
- C. Lotus
- D. Sunflower

20. International yoga day is celebrated on which day?

- A. 15th June
- B. 21st June
- C. 28th June
- D. 1st June

21. Pulitzer Prize is given in the field of _____.

- A. Journalism
- B. Sports
- C. Medicine
- D. Music
- E. Films

22. The shape of Deccan plateau is :

- A. Circular
- B. Rectangular
- C. Octagonal
- D. Triangular

23. Consider the following statements:

1. Buddha did not believe in the transmigration of soul.
2. He remained agnostic on the existence of God.
3. The cause of misery is zeal as per Arya Satya given by Buddha.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- A. 1 and 2
- B. 2 and 3
- C. 1 and 3
- D. 1, 2 and 3

24. Consider the following statements.

- I. Coins made of metal appear first in the age of Gautama Buddha.
 - II. The earliest are made largely of copper though a few silvers also appear.
- Choose the correct statement(s).

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. None of the above

25. Which Articles in the Constitution give provisions for the Electoral System in our country?

- A. Articles 124-128
- B. Articles 324-329
- C. Articles 256-259
- D. Articles 274-279



###ANSWERS###

1. Ans. D.

* Articles 25-28 guarantees the Right to Freedom of Religion.

* Freedom of religion is a principle that supports the freedom to manifest religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship, and observance of the same.

2. Ans. B.

● The Udayin was the Indian ruler of the Harkanya dynasty and son of Ajatashatru who laid the foundation of the city of Pataliputra.

● He laid the foundation at the junction of the river son and Ganges.

● He was the king of Magadha in the reign of 460-444 BC.

● After the death of Udayin, the dynasty was ruled by Nanda who was selected by his ministers.

● The capital was shifted from Rajagriha to Pataliputra due to the extension of the empire.

3. Ans. D.

● The Jataka tales are associated with Buddhism sects.

● The Buddhism religion is based upon the teachings, life experience of its founder Siddhartha Gautam, born in circa in 563 BCE.

● Buddhism is a faith that was founded by Siddhartha Gautama in 5th Century B.C.

● Jataka tales are works of literature that are about Gautam Buddha's previous births.

● Lingayat also called Virashaiva, a member of a Hindu sect with a wide following in southern India that worships Shiva as the only deity.

● Jainism is a religion that emphasizes complete non – violence, and asceticism.

● Shaivism is the branch of Hinduism that worships Shiva as the supreme deity. It is one of the major branches of Hinduism.

4. Ans. C.

* Banabhatta was sanskrit writer and poet of India during the 7th century.

* He was in the court of King Harsha Vardhana, who reigned 606–647 A.D. in north India .

* His notable works include- harshcharitra, kadambari, chandishataka.

* Hieun Tsang visited India during the reign of Harsha Vardhana.

* Si-yu-ki was written by him which gives an account of socio-cultural, economic and political conditions of that period.

5. Ans. B.

It is Hiuen-Tsang who visited India during the reign of Harshavardhana. Hence, option B is correct.

Hiuen-Tsang:

● HIuen-Tsang was a Chinese traveller.



- He came to India during the reign of Harsha Vardhana.
- 'The Records of the Western World' or Si-yu-ki was written by him.

Fa-Hien:

- Fa-Hien was a Chinese Buddhist monk.
- He came to India during the supremacy of Vikramaditya (i.e. Chandragupta II).
- He was known for his visit to the Lumbini.

I-tsing: He was a Chinese traveller who visited India in connection with Buddhism.

6. Ans. D.

Chylomicrons are the protein coated fat globules made for fat absorption, which are transported into the lacteals (lymph vessels) in the villi.

7. Ans. C.

- Mucins are a family of high molecular weight, heavily glycosylated proteins (glycoconjugates) produced by epithelial tissues in most organisms of kingdom Animalia.
- Mucin's key characteristic is their ability to form gels, therefore they are a key component in most gel-like secretions.
- It serves functions like lubrication, cell signalling and forming chemical barriers.
- Although some mucins are membrane-bound, due to the presence of a hydrophobic membrane-spanning domain that favours retention in the plasma membrane most mucins are secreted onto mucosal surfaces or secreted to become a component of saliva.

- So, mucin is made of glycoproteins and not of polyunsaturated fats, actin and myosin or phospholipids.

8. Ans. C.

Monetary Policy refers to the policy of the central bank (Reserve Bank of India). Monetary Policy tools are used to regulate interest rates, money supply and availability of credit. It is also used by RBI to control inflation in the country and provides price stability in the Economy, meanwhile maintaining healthy economic growth.

Various monetary policy tools are-

a) REPO rate- means Re Purchase Option. It is the rate at which RBI lends to other banks.

b) Reverse RERO rate- It is the rate at which RBI borrows from other banks. It is always lower than the Repo rate.

c) SLR or Statutory Liquidity Ratio- is the percentage of liquid reserves each bank have to keep as cash reserve with themselves.

d) CRR or Cash Reserve Ratio- is the percentage of liquid reserves each bank have to keep as cash reserve with RBI.

e) MSF or Marginal Standing Facility- is the rate at which scheduled commercial banks could borrow money overnight from RBI.

9. Ans. D.

The 4 main objectives of monetary policy as follows:

- * Full employment or low unemployment levels.
- * Economic growth.



* Price stability i.e. keep a check on price volatility/fluctuations.

* Exchange rate stability i.e. to maintain equilibrium in BOP.

Maintaining a balanced budget is the duty of the Fiscal policy.

Thus, Option D is correct.

10. Ans. A.

* Tag Line of "ICICI Bank" is "Khayaal Apka"

* Head Quarter : Mumbai

* MD CEO : Sandeep Bakhshi

11. Ans. A.

* The slogan of Reserve Bank of India is "Developing Banking".

* The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is India's central bank, which controls the issue and supply of the Indian rupee.

* RBI is the regulator of the entire Banking in India.

* RBI plays an important part in the Development Strategy of the Government of India.

12. Ans. D.

• Microeconomics deals with prices and production in single markets and the interaction between different markets.

• It studies the decisions of individuals and firms to allocate resources of production, demand and supply at small firm level.

13. Ans. A.

Microeconomics is that branch of economic theory that studies the behaviour of individual units of an economy. Individual income, individual output, price of a commodity, allocation of resources, etc., are examples of microeconomic concepts. Microeconomic study historically has been performed according to general equilibrium theory, developed by Léon Walras in Elements of Pure Economics (1874) and partial equilibrium theory, introduced by Alfred Marshall in Principles of Economics (1890).

14. Ans. B.

• Income that is received by individuals but is not earned is a part of Personal Income. For example social security benefits, unemployment compensation, welfare payments, etc.

• $\text{Personal Income} = \text{NI} + \text{income received but not earned} - \text{income earned but not received}$

• On the other hand, there are certain personal taxes that are not considered while calculating personal income. To derive disposable personal income, these personal taxes must be subtracted from personal income.

• $\text{Disposable Income} = \text{PI} - \text{Personal Income Taxes}$

• Disposable personal income is what people can actually spend and what they have.

Thus, Option B is correct.



15. Ans. D.

- Akbar's court had 9 eminent people also called nine gems (Navaratnas) who helped Akbar make key decisions. These Navratnas were proficient in different art fields. The navratnas of Akbar were as follows: Raja Birbal, Miyan Tansen, Abul Fazal, Faizi, Raja Man Singh, Raja Todar Mal, Mullah Do Piazza, Fakir Aziao-Din, Abdul Rahim Khan-I-Khana.

- Raja Birbal was a great singer and poet in the Mughal Court of Akbar the Great. He was a master in Sanskrit, Persian and Hindi languages. He played the role of the court jester in the court of Akbar.

- Raja Man Singh was the Raja of Amber and was one of the famous Navaratnas of the royal court of Akbar. He was a general in Akbar's army and was the grandson of Akbar's father-in-law Bharmal.

- Raja Todar Mal was the Finance Minister of the Mughal empire during Akbar's reign.

16. Ans. A.

- Indian Council Act of 1909 is also known as Morley- Minto Reform. It was instituted to placate the Moderates (Congress) and introduces separate electorates on the basis of religion. Therefore, Lord Minto came to be known as Father of Communal Electorate in India.

- Morley-Minto Reform was another name of the Indian Council Act of 1909, which was named after the secretary of state and the Viceroy. It was instituted to placate the moderates.

17. Ans. C.

- The Governors-General were originally the head of the British administration in India during Colonial rule. Complete authority over all of British India was granted in 1833, and the official came to be known as the "Governor-General of India".

- Warren Hastings (1773-1785)- Became Governor in 1772 and Governor-General in 1773 through Regulating Act of 1773. He started Diwani and Faujdari adalat at the district level and Sadar diwani and Nizamat adalats (appellate courts) at Calcutta.

18. Ans. C.

- Yellowstone National Park is an American national park located in the western United States.

- Yellowstone National Park is famous for its geysers and hot springs. The park contains about half the world's geysers. The park sits on top of a dormant volcano.

- It is famous for being the first dedicated National Park in the world, and has since also been declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

19. Ans. C.

Lotus is India's national flower. The national flower of India should reflect the culture and heritage of India and Lotus symbolizes spirituality, fruitfulness, wealth, knowledge and illumination by showing an example of how even after growing in murky water it is untouched by its impurity at the same time symbolizing purity of heart and mind.



20. Ans. B.

International yoga day is celebrated on 21st June. Yoga being a physical, mental and spiritual practice attributed to India, Prime Minister Narendra Modi in his 2015 UN address requested the date of 21 June, to be declared as yoga day as it was the longest day of the year in the Northern Hemisphere. 2017 theme for yoga day was "yoga for health".

21. Ans. A.

The Pulitzer Prize is an award for achievements in newspaper, magazine and online journalism, literature, and musical composition in the United States. It was established in 1917 by Joseph Pulitzer who had made his fortune as a newspaper publisher. It is administered by Columbia University in New York City. Prizes are awarded yearly in twenty-one categories

22. Ans. D.

The Deccan Plateau is the largest plateau of India, extended up to 8 states. It is triangular in shape. It is composed of some of the oldest crystalline rocks. It covers most of South India.

23. Ans. B.

1. Buddha believed in the transmigration of soul, i.e., life after death. It is so because he believed in Karma siddhant, i.e., for every reaction, there is an equal and opposite reaction.

2. He remained agnostic on the existence of God. He neither denied nor accepted

3. 4 noble truths or Arya Satya of Buddha:

- The truth of Suffering – No matter how much we struggle, we are unable to find the ultimate happiness or

satisfaction. Suffering is the common bond we share. Therefore suffering is the real truth of our existence.

- 2. Desire : The truth about the cause of suffering – Cravings, desires, zeal and ignorance about reality are the cause of suffering.

- 3. The truth about the end of suffering – If desire is eliminated, then only the suffering would stop. This stage when all desires are burned is called "nirvana" in Buddhism.

- 4. The path for ending suffering – This path is called the eightfold path. It emphasizes a middle path between worldly pleasure and painful asceticism.

24. Ans. A.

Coins actually found are not earlier than the sixth-fifth century B.C. It seems that in Vedic times exchange was carried on through means of barter, and sometimes cattle served the purpose of currency.

I. Coins made of metal appear first in the age of Gautama Buddha.

II. The earliest are made largely of silver though a few coppers also appear.

25. Ans. B.

Articles 324-329 in the Constitution give provisions for the Electoral System in our country.



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